Rev. A. Allen

WESTERN LUMINARY.

NO 51.---VOL. VII. LEXINGTON, KY. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1831. WHOLE NO. 362.

Published every Wednesday,
BY THOMAS T. SKILLMAN.

TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable within the year,—or *Two Dollars*, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

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WESTERN LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, JUNE 22, 1831.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Society held its Fifteenth Anniversary in Boston on Monday the twenty-third day of May, in Park-St. Church. The officers chosen were the same as last year, excepting Rev. John Codman, D. D. elected to fill the vacancy in the board of Directors occasioned by the resignation of Rev. John Brown, D. D. The Treasurer's Report was read and accepted. *The second Thursday in November next* was recommended to the young men under the patronage of the Society, and to their Instructers, guardians and benefactors, to be observed as a day of *Fasting and Prayer* with reference to a more copious effusion of the Holy Spirit on all who are preparing for the ministry. The following persons were unanimously elected members of the Society.

Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton, Mass.
Hon. Willard Hall, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, Wilmington, Del.
Hon. Thomas S. Grimke, Charleston, South Carolina.
Thomas Cummings, Esq. Augusta, Georgia.
Rev. Samuel B. How, D. D., President of Dickinson College, Penn.
Rev. David Elliott, Pres. of Wash. College, Penn.
Rev. Luther Halsey, Professor of Theology in Western Theological Seminary.
Rev. Thomas Goulding, D. D. Professor in Southern Theological Seminary.
Rev. John Matthews, D. D. Professor in Hanover Academy, Indiana.
Rev. John C. Young, Pres. of Centre College, Ky.
Rev. Edward Beecher, President of Illinois College.
Rev. Charles B. Storrs, Pres. of West. Reserve College.
Rev. William Cogswell, Gen. Agent of Am. Ed. Society.

Public exercises commenced in the evening at 1-4 before 8. Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, President of the Society, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Fay of Charlestown; the Report was read by the Secretary, (an abstract of which is given in a succeeding column) and the following resolutions were offered, accompanied with addresses by the gentlemen who moved them.

On motion of Rev. John Blatchford, of Bridgeport, Con., seconded by Rev. David Oliphant, of Beverly, Mass.,

Resolved, That the increasing prosperity of this Society affords just cause of gratitude to God; and that the Report of the Directors, which has now been presented, be accepted and published.

On motion of Rev. Artemas Boles, of South Hadley, Ms. seconded by Rev. John Codman, D. D. of Dorchester,

Resolved, That the American Education Society commends itself to the affections and confidence of the churches, from the important and salutary influence it exerts on the character of the young men enjoying its patronage.

On motion of Mr. Bela B. Edwards, of Boston, seconded by Rev. Sylvester Holmes, of New Bedfort, Mass.

Resolved, That since all efforts to educate men for the ministry must be ineffectual without the blessings of the Holy Spirit, the friends of the American Education Society, and of similar institutions, are bound to regard with thankfulness and joy the recent and extensive revivals of religion in our land, especially in our seminaries of learning.

On motion of Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. of Boston, seconded by Samuel T. Armstrong, Esq.

Resolved, That the obscurations which occasionally cross the path of the church of Christ, are no ground of the despondence, but, judging from the word and providence of God, may be expected to be followed by a brighter and more glorious manifestation of the Sun of Righteousness.

Abstract of the Fifteenth Annual Report, prepared for the Recorder.

The report commences by adverting to the extensive effusions of the Holy Spirit, by which the present period is distinguished. From various religious journals it appears that 434 towns in 17 states have been blessed with revivals; 181 in New England, 187 in New York, and 66 in other states of the Union. This enumeration for obvious reasons must be incomplete. The number of towns which have been blessed to a greater or less extent with revivals cannot fall much short of *one thousand*. In 185 towns more than 18,000 instances of conversions are reported as having taking place. From these *data* it is not extravagant to suppose that the whole number hopefully converted, in all the places visited, may not be less than fifty thousand.

It is worthy of special notice that cities and colleges have shared largely in this divine blessing. The Colleges most favored are Yale, Amherst, Middlebury, Bowdoin, Williams, Hamilton, Jefferson, Kenyon, Union, Hampden Sidney, New Jersey, Western Reserve, Brown University, and the University of Ohio. In these institutions, the number of students hopefully converted is three hundred and twenty. Many pastors and missionaries, will no doubt enter the field, in consequence of these revivals. The annual concert of prayer for Colleges was observed on the 2nd Thursday of February as in former years. It was a day of unusual solemnity. United and fervent prayer was offered; and abundant blessing has followed.

The wants of the Society have never been greater than during the past year, and never have the communities showed more decided liberality in regard to them.

Since, the last annual meeting there have been assisted from the funds, 157 young men in 10 Theological Seminaries, 274 in 21 colleges, 166 in 59 Academies, and 7 under private instruction, making a total of 604 young men assisted in 90 institutions of learning. Of these, there have been aided in New England, 411 students at 47 places of education. In other parts of the United States 193 students at 43 places of Education. Of these 369 have their native residence in New England, 205 in other parts of the United States, and the residences of 30 have not been reported. 174 have been received during the year who have not before been assisted. One half of whom are in Academies, preparing to enter College. Fifty beneficiaries in 6 Theological Seminaries will this year enter the ministry. Most of them are already licensed. Three young men of promise have died during the year. Patronage has been withdrawn from 9 young men, of whom all but two were in the first stage of Education.

In performing the duties of pastoral supervision the Secretary has been assisted by the agents of the society, and by the Rev. John Brown, D. D. of Hadley, Mass. and the Rev. Asahel Nettleton. 500 copies of a pocket manuel entitled "Daily Food" have been distributed among the young men. A special day of fasting and prayer was observed by the friends and beneficiaries of the societies on the second Thursday of November last.

The result of the efforts made by the young men to support themselves is as follows: 90 students in Theological Seminaries have earned $2,268; 197 in Colleges $6,562; 97 in the first stage $2,630, making a total of 384 students who have earned $11,460. To this sum add the amount of earnings for the four preceeding years and it gives a total of $40,347.

The amount refunded in 11 years up to May, 1826, was $339,60; in the year ending May, 1827, $90; May 1828, $816; May, 1829, $830,30; May, 1830, $1007, 84; and the last year, $2647,63. Total $5731,97.

The receipts of the last year amount to $40,450, 34. Of this sum $3.264, 62 have been received on account of Permanent scholarships, $100 on account of the permanent fund, leaving $37.086, 32 for the current use of the Society, which is $11,000 more than was received last year for the same purpose.

The expenditures for the year amount to $41,544, 89, which added to the debt of the society, viz. $8,347, 91, makes the whole charge upon the society for the year, $49,892, 80. To meet this charge there have been appropriated from the *current fund* the above stated sum, $37.086, 32; from the *Scholarship Permanent fund*, transferred by request of the donors, $3,-809, 87, and from the *General Permanent fund*, transferred by order of the Directors, $8.120; making a total of $49,016, 19, and leaving a small debt upon the society of $876, 61.—The appropriations to young men in the first stage of education, will be reduced after October next, to the former rate of $48 a year. The rule to apply to those under the immediate patronage of the Parent Society and of Branches, such as may concur. It is found by experiment that this amount better secures *personal exertion* on the part of the young men, to support themselves, which the Directors deem of special importance.

The agents, mentioned in the last report have, with one exception, continued their labors during the year. Their efforts have been highly successful.

The Rev. William Cogswell, General Agent for New England, has given increased strength and activity to the operations of the society in this part of the country. He has visited during the year every State in New England, except Vermont, raised funds, and formed, with the help of a few associates, sixteen Auxiliary Societies. The Board of Directors express their high sense of his services, and hence have wholly committed the work of raising funds in New England to his supervision. The Agents associated with him have been the Rev. John K. Young, who has now resigned his agency; the Rev. Henry Little, who during the last of the year was directed to visit the Western country; and the Rev. Mr. Calhoun of Coventry, Conn. and the Rev. Ansel R. Clark has been appointed Permanent Agent in the Western Reserve, Ohio, and in the adjoining territory of Michigan.

The Wesstern Agency established in Cincinnatia, of which the Rev. Franklin Vail is Secretary, has continued in active operation during the year. A Branch Society has been formed in Illinois. The Miami Presbytery, Ohio, and the Franklin Education Society, Mass. have been recognized as Auxiliaries.

A reorganization of the Presbyterian Branch has recently been made, in consequence of which its operations will hereafter be conducted on a more extended scale. The Secretary of the Parent Society has been invited to become Secretary of the Presbyterian Society, and the Directors have consented that he remove to New York for this purpose, still holding the same general relation he now does to the Parent Society and especially his pastoral relation to the young men under the care of the society.

The whole number assisted by the Society since its organization in 1815, is TWELVE HUNDRED AND FOUR.—Of these, *four hundred* have been or are soon to be licensed to preach the Gospel. About six hundred others are now pursuing study. Thirty four have died while under patronage, and as many more have failed for want of health. A number have been found unsuitable candidates for patronage and have been dropped, and from more than fifty, no information has been received so late as to enable the Directors to classify them with accuracy. The report concludes by alluding to the deaths of several members of the society, and especially to Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. who was one of its earliest friends and supporters, and who has rendered the Society in various ways, invaluable service.—*Bost. Rec.*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Address of Governor Peter D. Vroom.

On motion of his Excellency Peter D. Vroom, Esq. of New Jersey, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Carnahan, President of Princeton College, New Jersey,

Resolved, *That the rapid growth of our population, both from natural increase and foreign emigration, demands of Auxiliary Societies, and all benevolent citizens, their* UNREMITTED *exertions in circulating the Sacred Scriptures.*

Governor V. remarked:—I rejoice Mr. President, at the privilege of meeting with you this day, on the occasion that brings us together. I feel, Sir, that it is good and honorable to be here. It is refreshing at all times to meet with fellow Christians, laborers in different sections of the vineyard of our Master, and interchange sentiments and feelings, and views, and hold sweet council together, for the advancement of his kingdom. But at this season, when God is signally manifesting his power and mercy in the midst of us, and all around us; when the throne of the prince of the power of darkness begins to totter to its fall; when thousands of humble penitents are bowing down before the Cross, and clinging, as for their lives to Him who is the hope of Israel—it is peculiarly interesting. At such a season the Christian's heart is warm: he feels something of the worth of souls; something of the value of that blessed Volume which contains the record of his highest hopes, and unfolds to him the wonderful mysteries of salvation through the Cross of Christ.

And, Sir, we may be permitted to congratulate each other that the operations of the past year have been in so great a degree successful. If all has not been accomplished that was so fondly desired; if our prayers have not yet been answered in the manner, or to the extent that was anticipated, we have still great reason to take courage and rejoice. The result proves that the God of the Bible is surely co-operating with us; and that He who, in days long past, guided his faithful followers through the desert and the flood, and crowned with success their efforts on the battle field, is still willing to stand by his people and enlarge his own kingdom. From what has been done, there is reason to believe, that in one year more, every family in this vast republic will have been supplied with the word of the living God. How delightful is the contemplation! How refreshing to the eye of Christian charity and faith! What a prospect for the exercise of Christian benevolence and hope! One can almost imagine, that in the sighing of the western breeze, he hears from the rude cabin, just erected beyond the confines of civilization, the voice of praise, and the tender anthem of redeeming love. And instantly the thought arises, that soon our whole land shall unite in the holy strain, and the only subject of emulation or strife between the different sections of our country shall be, which shall sound the deepest note of gratitude to God.

But, Sir, we must not indulge in this exhilarating contemplation; nor imagine that when the Bible shall have been placed once in the hands of every family, our work will be accomplished. We wage war with ignorance, superstition, and sin. They are formidable adversaries. Their hearts are full of malignity, and their arrows bring death in their train. With such enemies in the field, we must not flatter ourselves that our warfare is so soon to be ended. Our weapons are spiritual, and not carnal; and experience teaches us the necessity not only of keeping them burnished for the conflict, but of using them with untiring exertion.

It is now about *fifteen* years since this Parent Institution commenced the circulation of the Scriptures. After labouring faithfully to place a copy in every house that would receive it, the Society resolved, in 1829, that, with the blessing of God, they would accomplish the desired object in two years from that time. When this resolution was adopted, many destitute sections of our country had already been explored and supplied; some of them three, four, and five years previous. These sections were considered as wanting no further immediate aid, and have been left, in some measure, to themselves, while the efforts of Christians have been directed to the pressing wants of those who were literally "without God and without hope in the world." Take now one of those districts that was supplied, say five or six years ago; explore it carefully, and there will be found in it, at this day, a very considerable proportion of families destitute of the Bible. The truth is, Sir, that the increase of our population has been vastly greater, in many places, than the multiplication of the Scriptures! New domestic associations are constantly forming; new families daily springing into existence; and unless care is taken to supply their wants, we shall soon find, not only that our work is to be done over again, but, that we have actually lost ground.

One or two facts will place this subject in its proper light.

In one of the upper counties of this state (N. Y.) every destitute family was supplied with a copy of the Scriptures in the year 1826. The number thus supplied was 716 families. Since that period, there have been distributed within its bounds, 1300 Bibles, and 7000 Testaments; and yet, by an examination recently made, it appears that, in that very county, there are 990 families without a Bible, and upwards of 500 without either Bible or Testament! This is an alarming fact; and the more so, that it is not an isolated case. Similar occurrences have taken place in Indiana, Illinois, and others of sister States. It is true that the increase of population in these regions has been very great. But, making every proper allowance for this excess, it is abundantly manifest, that if this Society and its Auxiliaries relax in their efforts, and sink into a state of apathy, under the impression that their work is accomplished, our labour will prove abortive at last; and but a few years will elapse before some of the fairest portions of our country will be found a moral desert.

There is necessity, then, for vigorous, and unremitting, and prayerful exertions on the part of the friends of this Institution, and especially *on Auxiliaries*, to keep pace with the growing wants of the community.

Our country is a moral wonder. It is rapidly advancing in population, enterprise, improvement, and intellectual culture. New States, which in extent of territory may vie with some of the kingdoms of the old world, rise up before us as if by enchantment. Honest labor meets its recompense. The early and the latter rains shower down their blessings upon the evil and the good, and the prolific earth teems with the richest productions of nature. The spirit of liberty, that indomitable principle in the American people, is cultivated with jealous care, and the temporal prosperity of the country advances with a giant's step. The ocean, like a friendly barrier, separates us from the wars, the desolations, and the blood-drenched fields of Europe. Under these favorable circumstances, the increase of our population, from natural causes, must necessarily be great; and if our people were to remain stationary in their location, it would require strict attention on the part of our Auxiliaries to supply the increasing demand.

But, Sir, we are not a stationary people. We have the restless spirit of freemen, and are fond of change. The advancement of worldly interests, and all the various incentives of unsanctified ambition, induce our citizens to leave the altars and the graves of their fathers, and make to themselves a home in the wilderness. Now, if we would do our work effectually, we must follow them there with the Bible. They can't go without carrying sin with them; it is a constant inmate, and takes up no room; but the Bible may be left behind, and its use and value forgotten together. Or if a single copy be taken along, how soon is it lost in the rapid changes that follow!

The tide of emigration is setting onward with unabated power. While I speak, the spirit of enterprise is pushing its way to the far West: now striking into the dark bosom of the forest, and now pursuing its course along the margin of some stream, which, for ages, has rolled along toward the ocean in unbroken solitude; in either case, far removed from the influence of Religion and the Bible. Soon the forest falls before its industry; the limpid stream reflects upon its peaceful bosom the cottages that rise upon its borders; the subduing power of civilization causes the earth to yield her increase, "and nature, from her ample store-house, scatters rich blessings around." Would that there were no reverse to the picture. But, Sir, the Christian traveller, as he goes upon his errand of mercy, looks in vain for the path that shall conduct him to the house of God! He listens for the Sabbath bell, so tenderly associated with feelings of reverence and devotion; but the sound is not heard. He enters the habitation of comfort, and lo! there is no family altar: no sacrifice sends up its incense to the God of Heaven! And why? the Bible is not there? The mild and sanctifying influence of that Gospel, whose every page breathes love to man, is unfelt. Souls are multiplying like the drops of the morning dew, but they have no light to conduct them in their pathway to eternity. The enemy comes in like a flood; and there is no standard raised against him. All is spiritual darkness, and desolation, and death. Oh, Sir, this must not be. Can we who know the value of Gospel truth, who have partaken of its blessings, and are constantly refreshed by the rich streams that flow forever from this spiritual fountain, can we be insensible to their wants? They are our brethren. Can we be satisfied with any thing short of one unceasing and untiring effort to redeem them from the frost of the second death? I repeat it, Sir, it must not be.

Again: the necessity of unremitting exertion is manifest, not only from the circumstances already adverted to, but from one other, which is embraced in the resolution, and must not be omitted.

We all know that our favoured country is a retreat for the oppressed of every land. No matter what may be their character or condition, she welcomes them to her shores, and invests them with the privileges of freemen. Thousands and tens of thousands are annually escaping from civil misrule or religious intolerance, and scattering themselves on the face of our land. They form an important part of our population, and must necessarily exert an influence on the destinies of our country. Among these there are many, very many, who, like multitudes of our own brethren, are groping in darkness, and perishing for lack of vision. These it is our duty to search out and to aid; and this should be done year after year. We would approach them, not as sectarians in religion, any more than sectarians in politics; but in the higher and nobler feelings, we would proffer to them, in one hand, the charter of our earthly rights—and in the other, the dearer charter of our heavenly inheritance. In thus approaching them, our adopted brethren may rest satisfied that our motives are pure—we meet them on the broad and Catholic basis of *the Bible without note or comment*. We believe it to be the best hope of that country in which we have now a common interest;—and what is of infinitely more importance, we believe it to be "the power of God and the wisdom of God" unto the salvation of their souls.

Without looking, then, to other quarters of the world, it is evident that the field before us is broad and ample; but let us not be discouraged. The contest is to be often and often renewed;—but let us not faint. It is the glory of the Christian, that he lives not for himself. Our love to others should bear some resemblance to the love Christ bears to his people. It should be like the stream that gushed from Horeb's Rock—pure, overflowing, perennial. Let, then, our efforts be renewed and redoubled, and let them be accompanied with an united prayer, that God would continue to smile on our labours—and that the Gospel of his Son may visit every family and illumine every soul in this mighty confederacy.

And, Sir, have we not encouragement to go on? What means the deep solemnity that marks the exercises of this day? What mean the anxieties, and wrestlings, and agonizings of Christians all around us? What the ingathering of souls in every part of the church, reminding us of the myriads of the day of Pentecost? Surely, the Angel of the covenant is walking abroad in the midst of his people; and the Spirit of the Most High is rising on our land, bringing peace and salvation. And what mean the throes and convulsions of the kingdoms of the old world? The turnings and overturnings of empires and thrones? Is the Beast about to be slain? Is the false Prophet about to be cast down? Are they the harbingers of the latter-day glory? So let us hope—so let us pray! Courage, then, Christian. The season of conflict will soon be past, and the time of our mourning be ended. A glorious day is opening upon our sinful world. It shall be ruled by a Sun, the brightness of whose rising already cheers our hearts, and whose full orbed meridian splendour shall scatter darkness from the earth and illuminate the world. Then shall

"One song employ all nations; and all cry
"'Worthy the Lamb, for he was slain for us.'
"The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks
"Shout to each other—and the mountain tops,
"From distant mountains, catch the flying joy;
"Till nation after nation, taught the strain,
"Earth roll the rapturous Hosanaah round."

PRAYER.

If you wish to be wise in the best things, go to the throne of grace. He is the best student in divinity who studies most upon his knees. God is the Father of light, and prayer puts the soul under his pupilage. "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God." Study may make may make a great scholar in the scriptures, but prayer makes a wise christian, as it obtains sanctified knowledge, without which is no perfect gift.

[From the Presbyterian.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The plan which we have pursued in giving the proceedings of the General Assembly, has been to present a brief sketch of the transactions, and of course, only an abstract of the various papers of any great importance, that were acted upon. As however, a desire has been expressed to see the report of the Committee on the case of Mr. Barnes *in extenso*, we cheerfully comply with the suggestion.

The report is as follows:

"After bestowing upon the case the most deliberate and serious consideration, the Committee are of the opinion, that it is neither necessary nor for edification, to go into the discussion of all the various and minute details which are comprehended in the documents relating to this case. For the purpose, however, of bringing the matter to a regular and satisfactory issue, they would recommend to the Assembly the adoption of the following resolutions, viz.

1. *Resolved*, That the General Assembly, while it appreciates the conscientious zeal for the purity of the Church, by which the Presbytery of Philadelphia is believed to have been actuated, in its proceedings in the case of Mr. Barnes; and while it judges that the sermon by Mr. Barnes, entitled 'The Way of Salvation,' contains a number of unguarded and objectionable passages; yet is of opinion, that, especially after the explanations which were given by him of those passages, the Presbytery ought to have suffered the whole to pass without further notice.

2. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Assembly, the Presbytery of Philadelphia ought to suspend all further proceedings in the case of Mr. Barnes.

3. *Resolved*, That it will be expedient, as soon as the regular steps can be taken, to divide the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in such way as will be best calculated to promote the peace of the Ministers and Churches belonging to the Presbytery.

With respect to the abstract points proposed to the Assembly for their decision in the Reference of the Presbytery, the Committee are of the opinion, that if they be answered, they had better be discussed and decided *in thesi*, separate from the case of Mr. Barnes."

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Tuesday, May 31, 9 o'clock, A. M.

After some minor matters, the Assembly ballotted for a committee of three, to attend the next annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and the Rev. Drs. M'Auley, M'Dowell and Richards, were elected as principals,—the Rev. Dr. Alexander, the Rev. Messrs. Swift and Breckinridge, their alternates.

The Directors of the Western Theological Seminary at Alleghany Town, near Pittsburgh, made their report; from which it appeared that there were 16 students in the Institution at the commencement of the year—that 11 had been added in the winter session, that the library had received a considerable accession, and that the expenses of students for board, washing, &c. were about one dollar per week; which report was accepted and committed.

The Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward's county, Va. also made their annual report, which was accepted. It stated that the present number of students is 48, and that 13 had been received in the course of the year.

The report of the committee on the subject of Domestic Missions in the West was taken up, which recommended the formation of a Board in Cincinnati, to be chosen by the Assembly's Board, and that of the American Home Missionary Society, jointly, was then taken up. The Rev. Dr. Miller, taking into consideration the lateness of the session, moved its indefinite postponement, and after considerable discussion, the Assembly adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock, P. M.

4 o'clock, P. M.

The report of the committee appointed to examine the Report of the Board of Missions was taken up, in which exceptions were made to its accuracy, and especially to the pledge of $15,000 for supplying vacant churches in the Valley of the Mississippi. After considerable discussion, the Rev. J. T. Russell spoke a few minutes in reply to the exceptions made to the inaccuracies of the Report, from which it appeared that the exceptions were founded on misapprehension, and were, therefore, groundless. The discussion continued without coming to any decision, all the afternoon.

Wednesday, June 1, 9 o'clock, A. M.

An offer of a tract of land, containing 225 acres, situated in Bucks county, Pa. was made by Mr. Spencer of this city, to the General Assembly, for the purpose of establishing a Manual Labour School, under the direction of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, or any others which the General Assembly may appoint; which was committed.

The committee appointed on the Board of Education for the purpose of devising means for increasing its efficiency, reported, and recommended an enlargement of the Board.

Nominations for the election to the Board of Education were then made.

The unfinished business, viz. the report of the committee on the Report of the Board of Missions was then taken up.

Dr. M'Dowell stated that from the beginning he had been opposed to the commitment of the Report, and now moved that with the suggestions of the committee, the Report be put into the hands of the Board to publish it if they thought proper. He concluded by condemning the spirit in which the discussion yesterday had been conducted.

Mr. Russell expressed his willingness to acquiesce in the motion and to avail himself of the observations made upon the Report, as far as they were available.

A member spoke in favour of the motion—considered the suggestions of the committee as expressing the mind of the majority of this house—and opposed the publication of that portion of the Report, which mentions the pledge relative to the West.

Mr. Lathrop suggested as an amendment of the motion, instead of the words, "to publish it if they thought proper," the words, "for their disposal."

The discussion proceeded for some time; an abstract of which would be alike tedious and unedifying. The difficulty on one side of the house seemed to arise from the relation of the Board of Missions to the General Assembly, so that the Report of the Board would go out to the world as a document having the sanction of the General Assembly; and they wished to withhold that sanction from the pledge given by the Board to supply the vacant churches of the West.

At last the question was put, and Dr. M'Dowell's motion prevailed.

4 o'clock, P. M.

Dr. Richards made a motion to appoint a committee to nominate a Board of Missions, a motion was also made at the same time for re-electing the former Board. There was a short altercation respecting the precedency of these motions—as the latter appeared to have been first made, but not heard by the moderator; who pronounced it to be out of order, upon the ground that the course proposed by Dr. Richards had been followed for some years.

There was then a motion to postpone Dr. Richards' motion for the purpose of taking up the following, viz. that the present Board be re-appointed.

Mr. Wylie said that his reason for moving a postponement of Dr. R's. motion, was in order to get at the motion for re-election or re-appointment, which had been made with a view to avoid discussion, and to spare the feelings and save the time of this house. The old Board had now been tried for a year, and had the confidence of a great part of the churches, and by touching them now, we might seriously shake that confidence. There was nothing unconstitutional in re-appointing them, and he saw nothing that rendered such a measure improper or inexpedient.

Mr. Kirk arose and stated, that before he left home, he had made up his mind on two points: one related to a case already decided, and the other to the Board of Missions. He said that it ought not to be concealed that there were two sides in that house, two views in regard to Theological opinions. The agent of the Board of Missions, from the part he had taken in the case already alluded to, had manifestly shown himself to be on that side to which the speaker was in certain points, opposed; and he honestly avowed that he could not yield his support to an agent, who had signed a protest against those doctrines which the speaker held.

Mr. Peters dwelt on the evils which would result from the precedent of electing the Board in the way proposed.

Mr. Russell thanked Mr. Kirk for the kindness and candour with which he had spoken. He felt the delicacy of his situation in attempting to speak at the present moment. He referred to the motives which had induced him to accept the appointment of secretary to the Board of Missions—the happiness which he had enjoyed, and the success with which the Lord had attended his labours in his beloved charge in New-Jersey—the prayer and deliberation which he had used before accepting the appointment to his present office—and the imperious sense of duty to which he had bowed. That as he took upon him the responsibilities of his office with a single eye to the glory of God and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom; so also, with a view to the same object, he had endeavoured to discharge it—that in the course he had pursued in the case to which reference had been made, he had followed the dictates of his conscience. But if this Assembly should judge it proper that he should retire, he should do so cheerfully, and committing himself and family to the guidance of Providence he would endeavour to find some little flock in the West, to which he might break the bread of life, or labour as an agent there, in that cause to which he was devoted.

After some farther discussion, the question on postponement was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative; yeas 87; nays, 109.

The motion for appointing a committee to nominate a Board of Missions, passed after considerable discussion, and the committee was appointed by the Moderator, viz. Dr. Hillyer, Messrs. Riddle, Chase, Jessup, Bronson, W. Anderson, and Garrison.

The report of the Committee, recommending that the Board of Missions be instructed to concur with the American Home Missionary Society in appointing, annually, a central Committee for the West, to be located at Cincinnati, to consist of 12 members, 5 of whom, as also the Secretary, to be clergymen,—was again taken up, and a motion was made for its indefinite postponement. But before any decision, the Assembly adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

Thursday, 2d June, 9 o'clock, A. M.

An overture was read recommending the American Colonization Society, and that ministers should take up collections in favour of that Society, on, or about the 4th of July next.

The Committees on Synodical records made their reports.

Minutes of the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Church, agreeably to a former act of that body, were ordered to be deposited with the session of the Spruce Street Church, now the Eighth Pressbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

The Committee of election for the Board of Education reported, and the following persons were chosen for the next four years.

Ministers.—H. R. Weed, E. Phelps, S. Eaton, A. Green, D. D. R. Steel, W. L. M'Calla, S. G. Winchester, C. P. Storrs, J. Matthews, D. D. J. Blythe, D. D. J. Witherspoon, A. M'Gee, O. Jennings, G. Potts, W. Frazer.

Elders—A. Champion, M. L. Bevan, J. M'Mullin, H. M'Keen, Z. Fitch, J. M. Ray, R. J. Breckinridge, D. Patton, F. Grundy, J. Henderson, T. Lindsey, T. M'Keen, H. B. Funk, C. M'Intyre, S. Thompson.

The unfinished business was then resumed, which was the indefinite postponement of the resolution offered in the report of the committee on Domestic Missions.

After some discussion the mover had leave to withdraw the motion for indefinite postponement, and another motion was made for postponement in order to take up, as a substitute, another of the following purport:—

That in order to avoid the existing evils arising from the separate action, in the West, of the Board of Missions and the American Home Missionary Society, the General Assembly recommends to the Synods of Ohio, Cincinnati, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Tennessee, and their Presbyteries, to correspond with one another, and agree upon some plan of conducting Domestic Missions in the West, and that the results of their correspondence be reported to the next General Assembly.

After considerable debate on the substitute, the Assembly, without coming to a decision, adjourned till 4 o'clock, P. M.

4 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Breckinridge presented a protest signed by a considerable number of the members, against the decision of the Assembly, by which a Standing Committee-man was admitted to a seat as a delegate from the Presbytery of Grand River.

The committee of nomination for the Board of Missions brought in its report, which was accepted, and a motion made that it should lie on the table; and another that it should be adopted.

Considerable disorder was now produced from the number claiming the right to speak, and offering different motions. And here we cannot refrain from recording our agreement with the sentiments of the N. Y. Observer's correspondent, in his remarks upon the discussions of Tuesday. "When," says he, "will our your men learn to keep silence, and learn from those that know something! There are some men in this Assembly who were scarcely ever before during their whole lives in an ecclesiastical body, who have spoken twenty times—who speak on every subject, whether they know any thing about it or not, and this they do without shame, in the presence of such men as Drs. Miller, Richards, Spring, Green, and a host of others whose age and experience have qualified them for giving counsel, and yet the Church must be deprived of their counsel to gratify the vanity and forwardness of these sciolists. But you will not understand me as intimating, that this is the character of all the younger members of the Assembly. There is a large number of very different spirit, humble, attentive, silent, prayerful, modest, and docile."

After a short recess, Mr. Patton offered the outline of a motion which Dr. Spring and he had agreed upon during the recess, which he hoped would prove satisfactory to all parties, and for the sake of bringing in which, he proposed that all other motions should be postponed. The substitute which he would offer was of the nature of a compromise between the two parties, embracing the substitute offered in the morning respecting Missions in the West, and the re-election of the present Board of Missions.

Drs. Spring, Green, and some others spoke briefly in favour of the compromise as the best means of preserving and promoting harmony. Mr. E. White objected to that part of the proposed substitute which would lead to the re-election of the present Board of Missions; for that Board had pledged itself for the supply of the West in such a manner as would put it out of their power to attend to the wants of the South. In South Carolina, he observed, there was a wide region of spiritual wasteness, demanding the labours of missionaries; and he could not consent to the re-election of a Board, which would confine its efforts almost exclusively to one part of the ground over which the Presbyterian Church was extended.

Dr. Spring rose to remove his objection, and although he was not fond of pledges, yet he would use his endeavours to the utmost to raise a thousand dollars in the course of the present year, which he would pay into the hands of the Board of Missions, to be expended exclusively in procuring and employing Missionaries in the South.

After some further debate without coming to any decision, the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow morrow morning.

Friday, 3d June, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Assembly proceeded to the unfinished business, and took up the substitute which had been offered yesterday respecting the mode of conducting Missions in the West, which had been so altered by amendments as to include all the Synods and Presbyteries in the Valley of the Mississippi, with a provision annexed that the brethren in the West, should be left to devise and adopt their own plan of managing their missions.

Dr. M'Dowell said, in reference to its being understood, that if this motion passed, the motion to re-elect the Board of Missions would also pass, that if the Board were re-elected in such circumstances, that it would be the Board, not of the General Assembly, but of a party, and he, for one, would withdraw his name from it.

Dr. Green expressed his surprise to hear this. If the Board should be re-elected, it would be by an act of the Assembly; and he could not understand how an act of the Assembly could be called the act of a party.

After considerable discussion, without any prospect of coming to a decision, it was moved that a committee be appointed to take up the whole matter in debate, and bring in a report which may be satisfactory to the house, which was carried in the affirmative.

The moderator then appointed, Dr. Green, Dr. Spring, and Mr. Breckinridge of the one side, and Messrs. Peters, Ross, and Jessup of the other.

The report of the Committee on the overture from West-Lexington Presbytery, concerning the reduction of the number of delegates to the General Assembly, was taken up; and after it had been discussed for some time, a motion which had been made for its indefinite postponement was carried in the affirmative. During the discussion, Dr. Fisk made a most luminous speech in favour of the general feature of the remedy proposed in the report of the Committee, viz. Synodical instead of Presbyterial representation.

A committee was appointed to answer the protest of the minority against the decision of the General Assembly, in the case of the delegate from Grand River Presbytery.

The committee which had been appointed to bring in a report, for the purpose of harmonizing the views of the house on the subject of Domestic Missions, now came in with their report; which consisted simply of the two resolutions upon which the sentiments of the house were divided; first, that in view of existing evils arising from the separate action of the Assembly's Board of Missions and the American Home Missionary Society, in the West, it be recommended to the Synods of Ohio, Cincinnati, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, and the Presbyteries in the West connected with them, to correspond with one another, and devise a plan for carrying on Missions in the West, and to report the result of their correspondence to the next General Assembly; it being understood, that brethren in the West shall be left to adopt their own plan, and that any other Synods and Presbyteries besides the above-mentioned, in the Valley of the Mississippi, may be embraced in the correspondence, if they desire it: and secondly, that the present Board of Missions be re-elected. Such was the purport of the resolutions brought in by the Committee; and after some brief observations from several members, the Assembly adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M.

4 o'clock, P. M.

A motion was made to expunge the last clause of the first resolution, that "all the Synods in the Valley of the Mississippi should be embraced in the correspondence, if they desired it:" but the motion was rejected.

The question was then put upon the adoption of the report of the Committee, and it was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

The Committee on the Narrative of Religion reported; the Narrative was read, accepted, and with a few suggested amendments, adopted and ordered to be printed in the Appendix to the Minutes.

Six members of the Board of Missions gave notice that they declined serving in the Board for the present year; and upon motion, their resignation was accepted.

The overture, containing a resolution, that in the opinion of the General Assembly, the appointment of committee-men by some Presbyteries, as delegates to the General Asembly is unconstitutional, was then taken up, and Mr. Armstrong moved its indefinite postponement But before coming to any decision, the Assembly adjourned to meet tomorrow morning.

Saturday, June 4, half past 3 o'clock, A. M.

The unfinished business was taken up, and after some discussion, it was suspended to hear the report of the committee which had been appointed to answer the protest against the admission of the Delegate from Grand River Presbytery, to a seat in the present Assembly; which being read was accepted and adopted.

The unfinished business was resumed.

Dr. Spring showed in his usual lucid manner, that the compact between the General Assembly and the General Association of Connecticut never contemplated such a right as was now claimed in behalf of the Committee-men—and the evils resulting from this infringement upon the Constitution of the Church. He maintained that these churches, which did not conform to Presbyterian order, sometimes sent delegates to this Assembly who were neither Committee-men nor Ruling Elders—that there might be a number of such on this floor—and but for their influence in the decisions of this house, we might this day have been at peace. He did not speak unadvisely—he could substantiate what he said by facts.

He was called upon for the facts, when he appealed to Dr. Snodgrass, who rose, and named a member, who was characterized in his commission as an Elder, but from whose own confession the Doctor had learned that he was neither an Elder nor a Committee-man.

Several others, (among whom Dr. Herron, and especially Mr. Breckenridge, were conspicuous,) followed Dr. Spring on the same side, and showed beyond the power of refutation, that the compact between the General Assembly and the Eastern Associations, neither did, nor could give a right to the Committee-men to set in the General Assembly, and that it is a violation of the plain letter and spirit of the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church.

After considerable discussion, the question was put, and the motion for indefinite postponement was negatived.

It was then moved to refer it to a Special Committee, who should report to the next Assembly.

The Moderator asked, "Is it proper for a moderator to be permitted to leave the chair, and putting another in his place, to occupy a short space on the floor?" He signified his wish to speak on the present question. Mr. Breckenridge moved that the Moderator's question be answered in the negative, and explained his reason for making this motion, by standing his opinion, that as a Moderator should be unbiased, and, officially, was of no party; therefore when he descended from his seat; and took a side, it uniformly diminished his dignity, and tended to create difficulties:—upon which the Moderator withdrew his question—and the question for committing the overture being put, it was decided in the negative.

The main question on the resolution contained in the overture was then put, and decided in the affirmative.

It was then resolved that the yeas and nays on this question be recorded, and there were 81 yeas, and 53 nays; a few declined voting.

The Assembly adjourned to meet in the afternoon.

THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1831.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The following "Annals of the Am. Col. Society" have been prepared for the Luminary at the expense of no small labour. The facts are gathered principally from the Society's Annual Reports and from the African Repository. But the First and Tenth Reports and several numbers of the Repository we could not get. The Annals are not so full as they might have been. Our object was to present a bird's eye view of the history of this noble enterprise. We hope this cause will be remembered and advocated on the coming anniversary of our National Independence.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

1801.

The Legislature of Virginia, instructed their governor, Mr. Munroe, to consult the President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, on the expediency and means of procuring on the *coast of Africa*, a territory, which should serve as an asylum for the free people of colour in this country.

1811.

Mr. John Lynd wrote to Mr. Jefferson, asking his opinion on the proposition of Ann Mifflin, to take measures for colonizing on the *coast of Africa* the people of colour in these United States. In reply Mr. Jefferson says—"Having long ago made up my mind on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that I have ever thought *that* the most desirable measure, which could be adopted for gradually drawing off this part of our population—most advantageous for themselves as well as for us."—"Certainly I shall be willing to do any thing I can to give it effect and safety."

1816.

December 21.—The General Assembly of Virginia passed a resplution, "That the executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the *coast of Africa*, to secure an asylum for such persons of colour as are now free and may desire the same, and for those who may hereafter be emancipated.

In the same month was formed at Washington City,

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Hon. Bushrod Washington, President.
Elias B. Caldwell, Secretary.

This institution owes its organization principally to the philanthropic efforts of the late Rev. Dr. Finley of New Jersey, aided by the Rev. Samuel J. Mills, and a few other individuals.

1817.

November 16.—Messrs. S. J. Mills and Ebenezer Burgess set sail from Philadelphia, as agents of the Society, to explore the coast of Africa and obtain a site for the proposed colony.

1818.

March 22.—The agents after spending some time in England arrived at Sierra Leone, the British settlement of free blacks. They spent two months in examining the coast south of this colony, and on the 22nd of May embarked for America.

June 16.—Mr. Mills, a man of God and the most distinguished christian philanthropist of our country, died—the first martyr in this noble enterprise. His bones rest on the coral bed of the ocean.

1819.

The society directed its efforts to raising funds, forming auxiliary societies, and adopting measures to send out a company of emigrants.

In compliance with a memorial from the society an act was passed by Congress. March 3d, authorizing the President of the United States to employ any of the public armed vessels in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, carried on by American citizens. Also, an act authorizing the President to take such measures as he should deem expedient for the safe keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, all such persons of colour as might be re-captured or taken from slave ships; and to appoint a proper person or persons agents to receive such negroes on the coast of Africa.

1820.

February.—The ship Elizabeth sailed from New York with Mr. Samuel A. Cruzer, agent of the society, Rev. Samuel Bacon and John P. Bankson, agents of the U. States government, and eighty eight emigrants. It arrived on the African coast the latter part of March. The first settlement was made at Campelar on the low and unhealthy island of Sherbro. In the course of two or three months the three agents and twenty of the colonists died.

May 3.—At the suggestion of the society, in their memorial to Congress, the slave trade was declared *piracy*.

1821.

The brig Nautilus sailed from Norfolk for Africa in the spring, with Rev Joseph R. Andrus and Mr. C. Wiltberger, agents of the society, and Messrs. Winn and E. Bacon, agents of the government, and twenty-eight effective emigrants. Among these was Rev. Lott Carey.

March 9.—The Nautilus arrived at Sierra Leone, where the emigrants were landed for a temporary residence. Thither the surviving colonists on Sherbro island were removed.

Messrs. Bacon and Andrus went to explore the coast along the Bassa country and obtain land. In the latter object they failed, and returned to Sierra Leone to wait further instruction from the society.

July.—Mr. an Mrs. Bacon being attacked with the sickness common to the coast, returned to the United States, and Mr. Andrus died.

August.—Mr. and Mrs. Winn died.

December 6.—Dr. Eli Ayres, agent of the society, who left the United States in July, and Lieut. Stockton of the United States navy, sailed from Sierra Leone to Cape Montserado, and after many palavers purchased the whole cape for about $300. This cape is in about lat. 6 1-2 degrees north, 12 miles long and from 2 to 4 wide.

1822.

January 7.—The emigrants who had been waiting at Sierra Leone, commenced under the direction of Dr. Ayres, a settlement on the newly purchased cape.

June 4.—Dr Ayres returned home for new supplies for the colony.

June 19.—The brig Strong sailed from Baltimore, having on board J. Ashmun, Esq. and his lady, and thirty-five colonists. It anchored at Montserado bay Aug. 8th.

Mr Ashmun, agreeably to instructions from the Society, took the command of the colony. He laid out the plan of a town and began to erect fortifications.

September 12.—Mrs. Ashmun died.

November 11.—The colony was attacked by 300 natives. The whole effective force of the colony was only 28 men and boys. The enemy, however, was repulsed with a loss of nearly 100 men. Of the colonists 2 were killed and 6 wounded.

December 2.—The attack was renewed with a force of 1500 men. After receiving a few shots from "the big guns," they made a hasty retreat. Of the colonists 1 killed and 2 badly wounded.

Whole number of settlers in the colony at the close of this year, about *one hundred and thirty*.

1823.

February—Rev. R. R. Gurley appointed agent of the society.

April 16.—The Oswego sailed from Baltimore, taking out Dr. Ayres with a reinforcement of sixty-one emigrants, and arrived at Montserado, May 24th.

In the spring of this year a great interest was excited on this subject in the minds of the students in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. Two of their number were sent on to Washington to confer with the Board of Managers of the society, and obtain information in regard to its objects and operations.

October—Ten natives of Africa brought into Baltimore contrary to the laws of the U. States, were rescued and sent to Montserado, with a view of their being returned to their friends.

December—Dr. Ayres returned to the U. States.

1824.

February—At the annual meeting of the society, on motion of Gen. Harper, the territory and settlement on the coast of Africa was named Liberia, and a town in the same, Monrovia.

The ship Cyrus, after a passage of thirty-two days arrived at Liberia on the 13th of February, with 105 emigrants.

In a short time all were seized with the disease of the climate, but with the exception of three small children, soon all were convalescent.

April 2.—Mr. Ashmun took passage for the Cape de Verds, for the benefit of his health.

In the summer of this year Mr. Gurley, with instructions from the society and from the United States government, visited the colony. Touching at Cape de Verds he was joined by Mr. Ashmun. They arrived at Liberia 13th of August.

1825.

February.—At the annual meeting General Lafayette, being present, was appointed perpetual Vice President of the Society.

March.—The brig Hunter sailed from Norfolk with sixty-six emigrants and arrived at Liberia March 15.

This month was issued the first number of the "*African Repository and Colonial Journal.*"

May.—The whole country between the Montserado and St. Paul's rivers, extending nine miles on the coast and unbounded towards the interior, and the free navigation of the latter river were secured by Mr. Ashmun for the colony.

July 4.—For the first time collections for the Society were taken up on this anniversary.

December 4.—The Brig Vine sailed from Boston with 32 emigrants for Liberia. Eighteen of these previous to their departure were organized into a church. This expedition was got up principally by the exertions of the Rev. Horace Sessons, who accompanied the emigrants to Africa, and died soon after leaving the coast to return to America. Rev. Calvin Holton, Missionary, Mr. Charles L. Force, printer, and Dr. Hunt also went out in this vessel. The two first died at the colony. The citizens of Boston on this occasion liberally contributed for the use of the colony a printing press, types, office furniture, paper, ink, &c. to the value of several hundred dollars; salary for printer $416; a bell for Academy; globes, books, &c. &c.

A library collected principally by the Rev. Chester Wright of Vermont was a valuable item in the ship's cargo for Liberia.

During this year there was an unusual attention to religion in the colony, mostly through the instrumentality of the Rev. Lot Carey.

This year died Elias B. Caldwell, the Corresponding Secretary and one of the most active supporters of the Society from the time of its formation.

1826.

Rev. R. R. Gurley was appointed Secretary of the Society.

January 5.—The ship Indian Chief, chartered by the Society sailed from Norfolk with one hundred and fifty-four emigrants. Dr. Peaco of the Navy went out as agent for the government. Eleven of the emigrants were emancipated by the Rev. John D. Paxton of Prince Edward Co. Va. The citizens of Norfolk contributed many articles of utility and comfort to the company, and bore testimony to their good behaviour during a residence of three or four months among them, waiting for a passage.

Exports from Liberia of African produce from the 1st of Jan. to the 15th of June, by 15 vessels—333 tons dye wood, 15 tons ivory.

African value	$43,980
Total profit	30,786

Of the company from Boston 13 died.

630 volumes of books contributed by Dartmouth College in New Hampshire were received at the colony.

1827.

February 25.—The Brig Doris with 93 emigrants left Hampton Roads and arrived at Liberia 11th of April. Only two small children died in the process of acclimation.

July 10.—The ship Norfolk sailed from Savannah with 142 re-captured Africans, and reached the colony on the 27th of August. In seven days they were all but twenty hired out to the colonists.

29.—A Library of 100 volumes was made up for the "*Girl's School*" in Liberia by a charitable society of young ladies, in Hartford, Conn. formerly under the care of Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

The number of children at school in Liberia in June of this year was 225.

Population about 1000. On the sick list 33.

November 10.—The Brig Doris with 105 emigrants sailed from Norfolk. Sixty-two of these were liberated for the express purpose of being transferred to Liberia—thirty-three by Daniel Murray, Esq. of Maryland—twenty-three by Col. David Bullock of Virginia—three by J. J. Merrick, Esq. of Hagerstown—one by Capt. J. D. Henley of the U. S. Navy, the others by persons unknown.

December 5.—The Schooner Randolph sailed from Georgetown, N. C. with *twenty-six* coloured freemen, liberated for the purpose of settling in Liberia by *one* individual, M'Dearmid. Nine of them were *natives* of Africa, and the remainder were their descendants. Several were pious.

The brig Nautilus sailed from Norfolk with 164 emigrants. They went under the patronage of the Society of Friends, and were well supplied.

Seven new decked schooners were built at Monrovia this year. Cows and horses for the first time introduced into the colony.

Mr. Ashmun writes, "We have now, of *Animals*—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, fowls, ducks, geese, Guinea fowls, swine—*Fish* in abundance.—Of *Fruits*, Plantains, Bananas, Limes, Lemons, Tamarinds, Oranges, Soursop, Cushew, Mangoe, 20 varieties of Prune, Guava, Papaw, Pine-apple, Grape, tropical Peach and Cherry.—Of *Vegetables*, Sweet Potatoe, Cassada, Yams, Cocoa, Ground-nuts, Arrow-Root, Egg-plant, Ocra, Beans, Peas, Cucumbers, Pumpkins.—Of *Grains*, Rice, Indian Corn, Coffee, Pepper, Millet and Guinea Corn.

This year the colonists in Liberia published an address to the people of colour in the U. S. setting forth in plain and persuasive terms the inducements held out in the colony to all industrious and enterprising coloured persons in the U. S. to remove there.

They say—"It is the topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and private, that we were ever conducted by his Providence to this shore."

The colonists voluntarily engaged this year to pay eleven hundred dollars for the support of schools.

Three new fortifications and thirteen public buildings exclusive of churches were built.

Large and important accessions were made to the territories of Liberia.

No less than *eight stations* were under the government of the colony—the extremes 140 miles apart.

The Legislature of Maryland voted an appropriation of $1000 annually for ten years to aid in the removal of the free coloured population of that state to Liberia.

1828.

May 25.—Mr. ASHMUN, the Colonial Agent, left the Colony in the care of the Rev. Lott Carey, and sailed for the West Indies for the benefit of his health, which had become seriously impaired by his incessant labours and great exposures in behalf of the Colony. After spending about two months at St. Bartholemew's he took passage for New Haven, Con. where he arrived August 10th, and died on the 25th.

Dr. Richard Randall was appointed by the Board to succeed Mr. Ashmun in the Colonial Agency at Liberia.

Five missionaries were sent to the colony and its neighbourhood by a Missionary Society at Basle, Switzerland.

November 10.—Rev. Lott Carey, who was chosen their Agent in 1826, and had been acting with great ability as agent for six months, was killed by an accidental explosion of gunpowder. He was an honor to the African race.

The election in the colony of a successor to Mr. Carey was warmly contested. Mr. Waring received 42 votes, Mr. Devany 32.

Four companies, two of infantry and two of artillery, constitute the militia of the colony.

JOSEPH BURR, Esq. of Manchester, Vt. who died April 14, among other munificent legacies, bequeathed to this Society *five thousand dollars.*

At the close of this year nearly six hundred free persons of colour were seeking a passage to Liberia. One hundred and sixty-five slaves had been offered to the society this year by six individuals.

Exports from the Colony estimated at 60,000 or 70,000 dollars.

1829.

February 9.—The ship Harriet left Norfolk with 160 emigrants and arrived at the Colony March 17th. In this vessel Abdhul Rahhahman, Rev. J. Turner of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. D. Payne of the Methodist church took passage.

April 19.—Dr. Randall, the Colonial Agent, died. Dr. J. Mechlin was appointed his successor.

The proceeds of a *fair* held by ladies in Baltimore for the benefit of the Society amounted to $2,551.

Mr. J. B. Russwurm a young man of color, a graduate of Bowdoin College, arrived at Liberia in Nov. He had for some time published a paper in New York, and opposed the Colonization Society. He finally became convinced of the advantages of the Colony, publicly renounced his opposition and went to Liberia.

Writing to a friend, he says—"We have here a republic in miniature."

In their annual report at the close of this year the Board of Managers say, that applications for a passage were then before them for about 1,000 free persons and 600 slaves. They had also received information that not less than 2,000 slaves would be liberated in North Carolina if they could be immediately removed to the Colony.

1830.

The Hon. Bushrod Washington, President of the Society, having been removed the past year by death, Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, was chosen President at the annual meeting.

The brig Liberia with Dr. J. W. Anderson, Assistant Agent and Physician to the Colony, two Swiss Missionaries, and 58 coloured emigrants, 49 of whom were liberated slaves; sailed from Norfolk Jan. 16, and reached Liberia Feb. 27th.

On account of his health Dr. Mechlin returned home, and the supervision of the Colony devolved on Dr. Anderson, who departed this life April 12th. The duties of Colonial Agent then rested on Mr. Anthony D. Williams, one of the colonists.

The Rev. George Erskine, who went out in the Liberia, writes under date April 3d.—"I can say I am well pleased with this country. . . We have been here one month, no deaths yet."

Mr. Erskine died not long after by a relapse in consequence of exposure to rain.

The brig Montgomery carried out in April 70 emigrants. Of these 30 were emancipated by Joel Early, Esq. of Georgia, and 34 by other individuals.

The expense of transporting these 64 liberated slaves and 49 in the Liberia, was defrayed by citizens of Philadelphia.

Ninety-one re-captured Africans sent out by the U. S. government under the care of A. H. Mechlin, arrived at the Colony in March. Not one of these died from the effects of the climate. They built a town, called New Georgia.

Examination of Mr. Devany.—Francis Devany, Esq. a man of colour, High Sheriff of the Colony of Liberia, was born in South Carolina, a slave, the property of Langdon Cheves, Esq. Being on business in this country, and passing through Washington city, he was examined May 26th and 27th by a committee of Congress in regard to the Colony. From his statements it appeared, that he had acquired there in six years a property worth $20,000, he owned a vessel, that cost him $3,000—that his sales in a single year had amounted to $25,000—the colony have six volunteer companies in uniform, besides militia, amounting in all to about 500 effective men—the morals of the colony are good—no instance of *capital crime* had yet occurred—they have three churches, one with a steeple—several of the neighbouring tribes have put themselves under their protection—an active trade is carried on at Monrovia, a colonist by the name of Waring will have sold this year goods to the amount of $70,000—the health of the Colony is generally good—they give the master of one of their schools a salary of $450—the climate is mild and uniform, the thermometer never being lower than 68 degrees, nor higher than 88—the slave trade is not permitted to exist within the limits of the colony.

Liberia Herald.—In March of this year was commenced in Monrovia the publication of the LIBERIA HERALD, a monthly newspaper, by John B. Russwurm. The following are the contents of the 4th or June number—*The Five American Presidents*, from Blackwood's Magazine—*Arthur Onslow*—*Dr. Dodd*—*Short Charity Sermon*—*Governor Wall*—*Cromwell's Infancy*—*Unprincipled Jury*—Editorial, *King Boatswain's War*, *More news from the seat of war*, *Union*, *Summary*—*Marriages*—*Deaths*—*Mercantile Advertisements*—REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS—*Poetry*—*Origin of the Slave Trade*—*The Mariner's Compass*—*Garrick*—*Logan the Indian Chief.*

October 20.—The Carolinian left Norfolk with 107 emigrants for Liberia, 45 of whom were emancipated slaves. The Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, together with Dr. Humphreys, Colonial Physician, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, Missionaries, took passage in this vessel.

December.—In the brig Volador went out Dr. G. P. Todson and 81 emigrants, about 40 of whom were emancipated slaves.

Number of inhabitants in Liberia above 2,000.

Extent of the Colonial territory is 180 miles on the coast and from 20 to 30 miles inland.

Collections on the *Fourth of July* this year amounted to $10,973.

Receipts of the Colonization Society beginning with 1821.

1821	$3,175 09
1822	3,303 42
1823	7,020 94
1824	4,661 61
1825	10,936 04
1826	13,963 87
1827	14,541 02
1828	19,561 93
1829	21,730 42
1830	27,209 39

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly closed its session and was dissolved on Monday the 6th inst.

Our extracts from the Presbyterian bring down their procedings to Saturday noon the 4th.

By a correspondent of the New York Observer we learn that on Saturday afternoon the following business was transacted.

COMMITTEE-MEN.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the General Assembly, the appointment by some Presbyteries, as has occurred in a few cases, of members of standing committees to be members of the General Assembly is inexpedient, and of questionable constitutionality, and therefore ought not in future to be made."

MR. CLAPP AND THE 1st PRESB. CHURCH IN NEW ORLEANS.

"*Resolved*, That since the Rev. Theodore Clapp has neither been dismissed nor suspended by the Presbytery of Mississippi, he ought to be regarded as a member of that Body; and that in the opinion of this Assembly they have sufficient reasons for proceeding to try him upon the charge of error in doctrine.

"*Resolved*, That as Mr. Clapp was merely a stated supply of the church in New Orleans, the Presbytery of Mississippi had a right, and it was their duty, under existing circumstances, to adopt measures to detach him from said congregation."

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY AND MR. HOBBS.

On Monday the complaint of the minority against the decision of the Synod last fall in this case was sustained, and the judgment of Synod was reversed. Most of the day was spent in the transaction of miscellaneous business. Several subjects were deferred to the next General Assembly, the committees to which they were referred, not being prepared to report.

The meeting closed about 7 o'clock in the evening with singing the hymn beginning—

Come, gracious Lord, descend and dwell
By faith and love in every breast.

The writer remarks, that doubtless many will think there has been much *bad feeling* in the Assembly in the discussion of one or two subjects: but he is sure that although there was considerable excitement, there was little *bad feeling*. The members parted in great harmony and with the tenderest emotions of brotherly love.

REVIVALS.

In the last New York Evangelist revivals in nearly a hundred different places are noticed. The influence of God's Spirit is manifested in great power and many are born into the kingdom of the Redeemer. If there be "joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth," surely there must be great joy at the repentance of multitudes now pressing into the kingdom.

Why is there not a revival of religion in *every* church? Are there not sluggish and inactive christians to be awaked? Are there not sinners dead in trespasses and sins? Is not God waiting to be gracious? Does he not hear and answer prayer—earnest, sincere, persevering supplication.

Let all then, who truly desire a refreshing from the presence of the Lord, *pray* for it and *labour* for it. They, that sow in tears, shall reap in joy.

In New-Haven and Vicinity.—The revival in this city is not, we believe, as powerful as it has been. There has been a recess in College for the last four weeks and all our active ministers but one, have been more or less absent for some time past. Yet the Holy Spirit we trust is not wholly withdrawn. The morning prayer meetings are kept up in the different places, with considerable interest, and some few appear to manifest the holy resolution that strenghened Jacob, when he wrestled with the angel of the covenant. A goodly number attend the anxious meetings, and some of our young converts are coming up to the help of the Lord. About 200 are propounded for admission to the Congregational Churches on the approaching Sabbath. Our ministers have all returned to their labours. The College has convened again the present week, and we hope the Lord will revive us again.

There were 131 admitted to a small Congregational Church in North-haven, on the last Sabbath. This was a scene of solemn interest never before witnessed in that place, (the field cultivated many years by the venerable Dr. Trumbull.) The house was filled in every part. Those added to the church, were mostly between 16 and 40 years of age. There are probably fifty or sixty more who are considered as trophies of this work of grace that will ere long follow their example.

A four days' meeting was held in North Milford, the last week and closed on Sabbath, which was the fifth day. A revival has followed, or rather accompanied the means. A number were converted during the meeting, and there is now, as a member of the Church remarked, a glorious work, such a time as they never saw before.

Thirty are propounded for admission to the church in Derby, and 40 or 50 more are subjects of the revival. The revival in Milford, we understand is making considerable progress, and also in West-Haven, Fair-Haven, East-Haven, Branford, and North-Branford. *Rel. Int.*

The ship Great Britain, Capt. French, sailed from this port on Thursday, for Liverpool, having on board as passengers, Rev. Messrs. Hawes of Hartford, and Hewitt of Bridgeport, Conn.; Rev. Mr. Green, of Boston; Rev. Mr. Nettleton, Professor Hovey, of Amherst College; Dr. A. W. Ives, and Mrs. G. P. Shipman of this city; Geo. Starr, Esq. of New-Haven; and 30 in the steerage.

Rarely, if ever, have so many distinguished evangelical ministers left this country in the same vessel for a foreign port. Mr. Hewitt, "the apostle of Temperance," we presume goes with the view of aiding in the promotion of the temperance cause, and we hope he may be instrumental in giving it a new and powerful impulse in the United Kingdom. No individual in our country is better calculated to communicate valuable instruction in relation to revivals of religion than Mr. Nettleton. Dr. Hawes and Mr. Green have also had much experience in revivals. It is to be hoped that all the pious will remember these brethren in their prayers.—*N. Y. Obs.*

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION.

The following gentlemen have requested their names to be added to the list heretofore published.

Robert P. Allen, Shelby county.
G. H. Briscoe, Mercer county.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London papers to the 6th of May have been received at New-York.

POLAND.—Accounts respecting the war in Poland are contradictory. By some the Poles are represented as still victorious and pressing upon the Russians; by others, they are said to have sustained serious defeats and to have been compelled to retreat across the Vistula to Warsaw, which is represented to be threatened with an immediate attack by the Russians. Accounts from Hamburgh to May 8th. state that no decisive battle has yet been fought; by the same accounts and by a private letter from an American gentleman at St. Peters it appears that the cholera morbus is raging in the Russian empire to a most alarming and distressing degree. Next week we may expect something definite and certain in regard to the war.

GREAT-BRITAIN.—The elections are contested with great warmth. In the elections already decided the ministerial and reform party had gained 80.

In Edinburg there had been great excitement.—The right of election in that city is with the Common Council. The people exerted their influence in favour of Mr. Jeffrey. A petition signed by 17,400 persons was sent to the magistrates. But the votes stood for Robert A. Dundas 17, for Mr. Jeffrey 14.

BRAZIL.—The Emperor of Brazil has abdicated the throne in favour of his son, Don Pedro II. The occasion of his resignation was, that his troops not only refused to follow him against the people, but deserted him and joined them.

SUMMARY.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

The steam-boat General Jackson burst her boiler near New York on the 7th inst. The boiler was thrown entirely out of the boat, and the boat sunk. The number of persons on board at the time was between 40 and 50. The number of lives lost, it is said, will probably be from 12 to 15.

The explosion was the result of unpardonable negligence.

FIRE AT FAYETTEVILLE.

The following letter came to us by the mail of Friday morning. We deeply deplore the great calamity, which Mr. Rowland, a Presbyterian Minister, so vividly and sorrowfully descibes. The public will sympathise with the unfortunate inhabitants of Fayetteville.

[*National Gazette.*

Fayetteville, N. C. May 29, 1831.

SIR—FAYETTEVILLE IS NO MORE! This morning the sun rose upon us in its beauty, and with gladdened hearts we ck ed to the churches of our God.—Now we are in RUINS. But two stores of all that this place contained are standing. The rest are entirely consumed. Nothing but stacks of tottering chimnies remain to tell what we once were.

Except in the outskirts of town, and in those streets which are a little off from the centre of the village, not a dwelling house remains. All the churches, with the exception of the Methodist, which is distant from the centre of the town, are destroyed. The Academy, the two splendid hotels, our printing offices, the two banks, the old state house, every apothecary's shop, and some of our mills, are all in ashes.

The fire communicated, (it is supposed) from a chimney, precisely in the centre of our village, and spread with inconceivable rapidity through every street. It was just after the congregation had been dismissed, about half past 12 o'clock, when the fire was first discovered, and in less than one hour and a half our village was literally a "sea of flame." The goods were consumed in the streets, the engines were burnt in their stands. Some who had property removed to a distance in expectation of safety, were disappointed; too soon the destroying element reached them. The churches, though at a distance from each other, were soon in flames. The tall steeple of the Presbyterian church seemed a pyramid of fire; for a while it stood firm, soon the bell descended with a crash—the steeple trembled, tottered and fell—the Episcopal church, which apparently caught at the same time, was soon in ashes.

As I wandered through the out skirts of the place, to administer relief so far as possible to the distressed, my heart sunk within me. The sick were borne out of their houses, and were lying on pallets in the streets. Others, faint and exhausted, were reclining on the beds which had been thrown out. Every moment, our ears were stunned with the explosion of powder, to demolish the buildings which might stay the flame. But although many were thus levelled, there was not strength to pull the timbers from the reach of the conflagration.

It is impossible to paint the heart rending scenes which every where occurred. Parents were inquiring for their children, and children for their parents, and in every countenance reigned despair.

I have been round the fire in every direction and the above statements are the result of my own observation. From where I now write I can perceive, for the extent of nearly half a mile, the light which flashes up from the mouldering ruins. A very small portion of the property was insured. Most of the people *lost their all!* Our distress may be partially imagined, but cannot be justly conceived *of*.—Much bodily injury was experienced, but so far it is at present known, no lives were lost. What results may be ascertained when our friends are collected, it is impossible to say. HENRY A ROWLAND, Jr.

Sudden deaths.—The reading, (Pa.) Chronicle states, that at a ball given at Kurtztown, in that vicinity, a young woman, by the name of Mengle, fell lifeless on the floor, while dancing.

The New-York Journal of Commerce states, that a young gentleman of most respectable connections, and many personal accomplishments, died a few days since, in that city, under similar circumstances.—*S. S. Jour.*

What a summons! To be called instantly from the giddy whirl of a ball room into eternity! The above are not the *only* cases of a similar kind that have occurred.—*West. Rec.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The election of Henry Guise to the office of Sheriff of Stark Co. Ohio, has been contested and set aside, on the ground of his having treated voters with ardent spirits. A noble precedent.

OBITUARY.

The untimely death of Mr. *James A Frazer*, on board the Sylph, is an event that justly claims from those who knew him well and loved and respected him much, more than

——'the passing tribute of a tear.'

He united in an eminent degree those qualities of the mind and heart, which engage our respect while they win our friendship and affection.

Mr. Frazer added to the refinements of a solid and classical education, and the necessary qualifications of a man of business, that unobtrusive modesty of conduct and demeanor, which is, in all engaging, but which, when found in the young, serves to heighten every other good quality, and throw an unspeakable charm over every virtue.

His large circle of friends at Lexington, where he resided previous to his location in this city, and those whom he has here acquirred, can bear testimony to the correctness and purity of his life and conduct; and the cup of their grief at his sudden transition from this to another sphere of being, will be mingled with the consolatory belief that it was but to remove his pure mind to a happier scene, that the great Disposer of events, in this otherwise inscrutable dispensation of his providence, has snatched him hence.—[*Focus.*

Departed this life, May 30th, 1831, at his residence in Chester county, (Pa.) the Rev. EBENEZER DICKEY, D. D. in the sixtieth year of his age, for 35 years pastor of the congregation of Oxford. In the Church of Christ he occupied a station which few are permitted to reach with as little envy, censure or opposition—and in that station few were allowed to send out such an influence and yet lose so few friends, or make so few foes. In all her discussions, doctrinal or ecclesiastical, for the last thirty years (so fruitful in both) he was deeply, uniformly and extensively engaged; and though he stood in the fore front of the advancing column of scriptural truth, or practical Christianity, yet few of his brethren in arms died with their motives less impeached, or their characters less assailed. In all that distinguishes both civil and ecclesiastical society of the present day, in benevolence, of every form and every degree, he took the same active, persevering and efficient part.

As he approached the closing years of his life, his devotedness to his conjugal and parental responsibilities increased; his dying chamber presented scenes of tenderness, holy prayerfulness and sanctified solicitude which the wife and the children will never forget.

As a spirit going into eternity, his only hope was in Christ and him crucified. He was calm, serene, assured with respect to his ultimate acceptance; not joyous, triumphant, or seraphic. While we sorrow, therefore, we are not called to do it as those who have no hope. Our Father in Heaven, has taken a spirit ripe for glory, home—and we say, "Thy will be done."—*Presbyterian.*

DIED—In the city of New York on Lord's day, May 29th, at half past six o'clock Miss SALLY ELY, a native of Lebanon, Ct. and daughter of the late Rev. Zebulon Ely of that place. She was born October 22d, 1789; and is thought to have been renewed by the Spirit of God, when under three years of age. Of this change she became convinced, and that it was of a saving nature, not before her eighteenth year. From early childhood she lived a life of prayer, in the fear of God.

On the Wednesday evening preceding her death she said to a sister, "the Doctors do not know what to do now—but they have done the best they could." The sister replied, "We have an Almighty Friend and helper." "Oh yes," she replied, "HE will bring me safely over Jordan."—*Philadelphian.*

In Philadelphia, JAMES PEALE, Esq. aged 82. Mr. P. was the first proprietor of the Museum in that city.

In Mundfordsville, Ky. on the 27th of April last, Mr. THOMAS SMITH, 100 years of age.

In Danville, on Monday, June 13th, Mrs. AGNES CRUTCHFEILD, in the 78th of her age.

A TEACHER.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach an English and Classical School wishes to get employment.

For further information enquire at this office.

Lexington, June 21. 51-tf.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to to sell the lot of Land wheron I now reside, containing about eighty acres, on the main Lexington and Nashville road, 2½ miles North of Perryville, Mercer County, Ky. well situated and prepared for a public house. A never failing spring very convenient to the house, &c. &c.

ALSO, A large and commodious brick house and lot in the town of Perryville adapted for the same purpose. Terms will be made to suit the purchaser; any person wishing to purchase such property would do well to come and see. G. H. BRISCOE.

Mercer Co. June 22, 1831. 51-3m.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, direct from Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS;

Selected by himself, from the latest eastern arrivals. All of which will be sold as low for

Cash, Linen, Feathers, and Wool,

as they can be afforded. His friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine his goods.

THOS. C. OREAR.

N. B.—*White Lead, by the single keg or quantity, for sale.*

Lexington, Ky. May 11, 1830. 45-tf.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, containing near 250 acres of good land, situated one half-mile east of Nicholasville, Jessamine County; on which is an elegant and commodious Brick House, and other necessary buildings; also, an excellent Apple Orchard, &c. &c. For terms and further particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises, or to H. Daniel, Esq.

JOHN L. PRICE.

April 20th, 1831.—42-3m.

A FEMALE SCHOOL

HAS been opened under the superintendance of the subscriber, in the house adoining the first Presbyterian Church. So much of my Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, as may be necessary, together with Globes and Maps, will be taken into the School. All the useful and substantial parts of a complete female education will be taught. Tuition $35 per year for all the classes except such as are simply taught reading, writing, geography and arithmetic; for those tuition will be $25. Stationary will be an extra charge. Payment to be made quarterly.

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington, April 4, 1831. 40-tf.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphian.

MORNING STAR.

"I am the root and the offspring of David, and the bright and morning star." Rev. xxii 16.

There is a star of purest ray,
Shines o'er this world of woe,
A light that fadeth not away,
But shall for ever glow.

The Christian through life's path-way drear,
Would grope in endless night,
Did not this star of hope appear,
To aid his feeble sight.

Storms of adversity may rise,
Yet faith still points afar,
To Jesus, thron'd above the skies,
A bright and morning star.

Star of my soul, I turn to thee,
Though darkness intervene;
But ah! I long thy face to see,
Without a cloud between. E.

FORGIVENESS.

"Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you." Eph. iv. 32.

Should he, thy friend and brother,
Against thee deeply sin,
Thine indignation smother,
And strive his love to win.

And if he still prove erring,
Still let thy pity live,
The sweet revenge preferring,
More freely to forgive.

Though malice, rage and envy,
Within his bosom burn,
Oh! let not anger move thee,
Aught evil to return,

As thou hast him forgiven,
So shall thy mercy-deed
Be register'd in Heav'n,
Against a time of need.

Forgiveness swells for ever,
The anthem sung above;
No discord there shall sever,
The soul redeem'd by love. E

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPEAK TO THAT YOUNG MAN.

You may save him from the jaws of a monster, more to be dreaded than sword, pestilence or famine. He has just commenced taking the social glass. Those dissolute young men with whom you see him, have lately tempted him from the path of peace and virtue. They have led him to the haunts of dissipation and revelry. Already his virtuous principles have been shaken—his correct habits checked, and the fine feelings of his heart blunted. This young man is the pride of his parents. How often have they begged the blessings of God to rest upon their son. He is the child of many prayers. But his parents reside in a distant town. They cannot watch over him and warn him of his danger. Will you warn him? How their hearts will bleed when they hear of his downfall. But he may be recovered. His conscience is yet tender. If you would save a soul from death, *speak to him*. Let no time be lost.

Speak to that young man, whom you just saw leave that haunt of the unprincipled and vicious. He has just lost at the gaming-table, the last shilling of ten dollars, which he took in the morning from his master's counter. He is in the broad road to death. His steps already take hold of destruction. He is the only son of his mother, and she is a widow. She has intreated him with all the eloquence of a mother's deep love, to forsake his ruinous course. She has wept over him till her heart is broken. But he remains incorrigible. Will you speak to him? God may give effect to your counsel—then, the blessing of those ready to perish, will rest upon you.

Speak to that young man, whom you saw weeping in the Sanctuary of God, during divine service. He knows that you are a Christian, and he expects it of you. The Spirit of the Lord has reached his heart. He feels himself to be a wretch undone. His conscience is burdened with its guilt; while in his utmost soul he cries, "God be merciful to me a sinner." Speak to him, Christian. Show him the way to the Saviour. Do you not remember the gall and the wormwood, when in his situation. How you mourned because Christians passed coldly by you, and heeded not your sorrows. Speak to him kindly and affectionately. Tell him about the love of the blessed Redeemer, and the sweet influences of the gospel, and his soul will melt within him. Then bid him look by faith and live.

Speak to that young man! He has been laughing and jeering in the house of God. He will give you an insolent answer, but nevertheless, speak to him. His courage is of the *fool-hardy* stamp. He thinks more about religion, and heaven and hell, than he would have you believe. At this very moment while he makes a mock of serious things and pours contempt upon the followers of Christ, there is a worm gnawing at his heart. His levity is feigned. There is no sincerity in it. He remembers the solemn warnings of his dying father. Just as the venerable saint was about to bid farewell to all below, he called his son to his bedside, and while he placed his hand upon his head, he made him promise he would seek the salvation of his soul. Speak to him. If he heeds your counsel you will save a soul from death. If he gets angry with you and abuses you, you will have an opportunity by your meekness, gentleness and forbearance, to exhibit the excellency of the religion you profess. Let not the blessed opportunity be lost. Say not that he knows not how to appreciate such treatment. The first time he is alone, and all is still about him, he will reflect upon his abuse and ill-will; he will remember too the meekness with which you bore his incivility, and the thought will break his heart. But if you do not warn him, the next judgment of Almighty God, may sink his guilty soul to irretrievable woe. Speak to him, Christian, in the name of the Lord.

Speak to that young man! Does not your blood chill while he takes the name of God in vain, and blasphemes his maker? O the forbearance of the Almighty! Oh the indulgence of the eternal Jehovah! Could this swearer have a discovery of the enormity of his crimes, and of the power and glory of the Omnipotent, he would exclaim with the wretched and dying Altamont, "Hell itself is a refuge if it hide me from his frown." Venture to speak to him Christian. A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Had his many prayers been answered, his undying soul long before this, would have been sent to the dark caverns of eternal despair. It is true, he has been frequently admonished. So have many others, who have at last listened and repented. Be not weary in well-doing, for in due time you will reap, if you faint not. God in his wise providence may have left it in reserve for you, as an instrument, to recover that wretched young man. Speak to him, Christian, and may power from on high accompany your warning.—*N. E. Chris. Her.*

From the Youth's Companion.

THE HAPHY TAILOR.

"I wish I could do just as I had a mind to do," said a young child just as his father's men had returned from their day's work.

"And what would you do then?" said another little boy.

"I would turn myself into a man, and have people work for me, and have nothing to do but ride and sail all the time.

"Now I don't believe, Ben, that men live any better than we do. You know they always tell about their trials and cares; and if they are troubled every day they cannot be happier than we."

"Yes they can too! Bill, don't tell me of their cares, and trials, and every thing else you can think of. I know very well, and you might know it too if you would think, that grown people enjoy themselves; and are happy all the time."

"It may be so, but I don't believe it."

"You are one of those fellows, Bill, who don't see an inch before them.—You can't reason; you can't converse; you can't do any thing as you ought; and yet you pretend that men are not happy when they sail and ride all the time."

"Now I think, Ben, I know quite as much as you. It is not only I who say so, but all men say that childhood is the best part of our lives; and if we misimprove this season, that we shall regret it to our dying day. I am glad that I am not old."

"O, Bill! your dont know any thing about manhood."

"Nor do I wish to, until I am prepared to act well my part in life. No!—I do not want to be a man, until I have judgment enough to make a distinction between right and wrong."

"The bigger fool are you!"

"If we call one another fool, Ben, we shall be sorry for it—I am not angry, and why should you be?"

With a loud laugh Ben ran into the house, while Bill quietly walked to his home.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, TAILOR—may be seen over the door of a fine stone front building, in the central part of a principal town in Maine. He has plenty of work, and employs two or three journeyman. He is punctual to his appointed hour, and I know of no one who has employed Saunders, ever coming away from his shop dissatisfied. If he cannot make a coat or a vest this week, he will tell you so; and if he promises it on a certain day next week, at that time it will be finished. He never said, to my knowledge, *perhaps* you can have it then. He is sure, but not slow. He is also very careful to give each customer the remnants of his cloth; he is strictly honest, and it has always turned to his advantage.

For a dozen years Saunders has been in busines for himself; and, being so industrious and punctual, the principal work in town is now carried to him.—His customers all like him, and are pleased with the style and neatness of every thing he undertakes. He now owns the store in which he works, and the one adjoinining: and he is a liberal man. He gives much to benevolent societies; but the object in which he takes the greatest interest is the Sabbath school. When there, he is in his elements. And while persuading his dear children to seek the Lord, it is hard for him to repress the tears which flow from his eyes. He is engaged hand and heart for the welfare of the young; he desires nothing more than to see them prosper, both spiritually and temporally. When a young man, who is perfectly steady and honest is about commencing his occupation for life, Saunders is always ready to lend a helping hand; and there are many who now feel the warmest gratitude towards him for the friendly aid he has bestowed upon them in their exigencies. He is emphatically a happy man;—his wife is kind and affectionate, a discreet and careful mother, and in the words of the poet she is as—

"Cheerful as birds that welcome in the morn."

He early teaches his children the fear of the Lord, and brings them up in his admonition and nurture. But few families enjoy more happiness than that of Saunders. As both parents belong to the household of faith, their offspring appear to be treading in the same blissful path

Who is this William Saunders, the happy tailor? perhaps the reader is ready to inquire. It is no other than the little boy, who said many years ago, "I do not wish to be a man until I am prepared to act well my part in life—until I have judgment enough to distinguish between right and wrong."

But where is Ben?—you have not told us about him yet—says the reader. Nor need I. Go to that grog-shop and nine pin alley, three or four rods apart, at the outskirts of the town;—do you see an immoral man, all wan and haggard; whose very looks speak infamy, death, and destruction,; whose very mouth is filled with curses; whose clothes are tattered and dirty, and before whom is placed an empty decanter? Do you see him? In imagination you do. That is he, Benjamin Edwards, who many years ago, when a little child, said, "Grown people enjoy themselves and are happy all the time."

Young reader whose track are you in, Saunder's, or Edward's? It is an indisputable fact, that you are either vicious or good; if vicious, you are standing where Edwards stood twenty-five years ago. You are no better than Ben was, when he was as young as you. Do you not tremble then for the consequences of idlenes and vice. Ah! young friend, as a friend I would warn, entreat, pray, and drag you from the fatal delusion. Haste away from sin! and you will be useful in life and happy in death.

From Hurwitz' Hebrew Tales.

THE LORD HELPETH MAN AND BEAST.

During his march to conquer the world, Alexander, the Macedonian, came to a people in Africa who dwelt in a remote and secluded corner in peaceful huts, and knew neither war nor conqueror. They led him to the hut of their chief, who received him hospitably, and placed before him golden dates, golden figs, and bread of gold. "Do you eat gold in this country?" said Alexander. "I take it for granted (replied the chief) that thou wert able to find eatable food in thine own country. For what reason, then, art thou come amongst us?" "Your gold has not tempted me hither, said Atexander, "but I would become acquainted with your manners and customs." "So be it," rejoined the other, "sojourn among us as long as it pleaseth thee." At the close of this conversation two citizens entered, as into their court of justice. The plaintiff said, "I bought of this man a piece of land, and as I was making a deep drain through it, I found a treasure. This is not mine, for I only bargained for the land, and not for any treasure that might be concealed beneath it; and yet the former owner of the land will not receive it." The defendant answered, "I hope I have a conscience, as well as my fellow-citizen. I sold him the land with all its contingent, as well as existing advantages, and consequently the treasure inclusively."

The chief, who was at the same time their supreme judge, recapitulated their words, in order that the parties might see whether or not he understood them aright. Then, after some reflection, said, "Thou hast a son, friend, I believe?" "Yes."—"And thou (addressing the other,) a daughter?" "Well, then, let thy son marry *thy* daughter, and bestow the treasure on the young couple for a marriage portion."

Alexander seemed surprised and perplexed. "Think you my sentence unjust?" the chief asked him. "O, No!" replied Alexander, "but it astonishes me."—"And how, then," rejoined the cheif, "would the case have been decided in your country?" To confess the truth, said Alexander, we should have taken both parties into custody and have seized the treasures for the king's use." "For the king's use!" exclaimed the chief, "Does the sun shine on that country?" "O yes!"—"Does it rain there?" "Assuredly."—"Wonderful! But are there any animals in the country, that live on the grass and green herbs?" "Very many, and of many kinds."—"Aye, that must then be the cause, said the chief: for the sake of those innocent animals the all-gracious Being continues to let the sun shine and the rain drop down on your country; since its inhabitants are unworthy of such blessings.—*T. Tamid.—Bereshith Rabah.—Vajeerka Rabah.*

The end of Miliary Glory.—It is estimated that more than a million of bushels of human and inhuman bones were imported last year from the continent of Europe, into the port of Hull. The neighbourhood of Leipsic, Austerlitz, Waterloo, and of all the places where, during the late bloody war, the principal battles were fought, have been swept alike of the bones of the here and of the horse which he rode. Thus collected from every quarter, they have been shipped to the port of Hull, and thence forwarded to the Yorkshire bone-grinders, who have erected steam engines and powerful machinery, for the purpose of reducing them to a granulary state. In this condition they are sent chiefly to Doncaster, one of the largest agricultural markets in that part of the country, and are there sold to the farmers to manure their lands. The oily substance gradually evolving as the bone calcines, makes a more substantial manure than almost any other substance—particularly human bones. It is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, by actual experiment, upon an extensive scale, that a dead soldier is a most valuable article of commerce, and for aught we know to the contrary, the good farmers of Yorkshire are indebted to the bones of their children, for their daily bread. It is certainly a singular fact, that Great Britain should have sent out such multitudes of soldiers to fight its battles upon the continent of Europe, and should then import their bones as an article of commerce to fatten their soil.—*English paper.*

Unprofitableness itself is a sin. We need not do mischief in order to commit sin; *uselessness*, when we might be useful, is enough to make us sinners before God. The fig-tree in the gospel, was cut down, not because it bore sour fruit, but because it bore none. The parable of the talents is pointed expressly against the simple neglect of faculties and opportunities of doing good, as contra-distinguished from the perpetration of opposite crimes.—*London Mech. Magazine.*

CHILDREN, OBEY YOUR PARENTS.

Pious Mr. S——— and his wife, of the town of W——, Vt., on a pleasant sabbath in June, attended meeting several miles from home. In the morning they gave charge to their children not to go abroad to play. But Silas was a wicked young man. Like many other disobedient children, he heeded not the commands of his parents, but with a younger brother wandered to a high hill, and engaged in rolling stones for diversion. While in the act of rolling a large one over the brink of the precipice, he lost his balance, and was instantly hurled many feet below! The side of his head struck a rock, and probably the next moment his soul was in the eternal world! I visited the fatal spot a few days after, and saw the blood that sprinkled on the rocks many feet around. This young man was in a class meeting where I was a Sabbath or two before, and denied that he ever felt the Spirit of God to strive with him. I have ever believed he was then guilty of prevarication. His age was nineteen.

We here see the fruit of sin. This young man becomes guilty of falsehood before the Lord. He disobeys his parents, and profanes the holy Sabbath. In the very act of his sin God in an instant cuts him down as a cumberer of his ground. May not this be an awful warning to disobedient children? If ye die in your sins, where Christ is gone ye cannot go.—*N. E. Chr. Herald.*

EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

"Linnæus was the son of a poor Swedish clergyman, one of whose simple tastes it was, to cultivate in his little garden all the kinds of plants he was able to procure. This garden was the occupation and delight of his son from childhood, and a passion for botony grew with his growth, and strengthened with his strength."

In this anecdote we have another proof that the mind takes its character from the objects with which it is conversant in early life. If Linnæus had never seen a flower garden in childhood and early youth, there is no reason to believe that he would have been the first botanist of his age; as Philip Doddrige would probably never have been so much distinguished for his piety, if he had not been taught by his mother, before he was able to read, the history of the Old and New Testament, by the assistance of some Dutch tiles, in the chimney of the room where they usually sat.

We have often thought of this principle of our nature in connection with Sabbath Schools; and we do firmly believe, that while this principle remains, it will be true that the objects of faith, with which the Sunday scholar becomes acquainted, must have a powerful influence in forming his character. They will enter largely into the current of his thoughts, form his taste, increase his moral sensibilities, and prove "the word of God is quick and powerful."—*Vermont Chronicle.*

FAITH.

"Children,' says Mr. Cecil, 'are capable of very early impressions. I imprinted on my daughter the idea of faith at a very early age. She was playing one day with a few beads. I said, 'My dear, you have some pretty beads there.' 'Yes papa.,—'And you seem vastly pleased with them.' 'Yes, papa.' Well now, throw them into the fire.' The tears started into her eyes. She looked earnestly at me, as if she tho't to have a reason for so cruel a sacrifice.—'Well, my dear, do as you please; but you know I never told you to do any thing which I did not think would be for your good." She looked at me a few moments longer, and then summoning up all her fortitude, her breast heaving with the effort, she dashed them into the fire. 'Well, said I, 'there let them lie: you shall hear more about them another time; but say no more about them now.' Some days after, I bought her a box full of large beads, and toys of the same kind. When I returned home, I opened the treasure, and set it before her; she burst into excesive joy.—'These my child,' said I, 'are yours, because you believed me, when I told you to throw those paltry beads into the fire—your obedience has brought you this treasure. But now, my dear, remember as long as you live, What Faith is. I did all this to teach you the meaning of Faith. You threw your beads away when I bid you, because you had faith in me, that I never advised you but for good. Put the same confidence in God; believe every thing that he says in his word. Whether you understand it or not, have faith in him, that he means your good.'

More Light.—It is recorded of one of the reformers, that when he had acquitted himself in a public disputation with great credit to his Master's cause, a friend begged to to see the notes which he had been observed to write, supposing that he had taken down the arguments of his opponents, and sketched the substance of his own reply. Greatly was he surprised to find that his notes consisted simply of these ejaculatory petitions; 'More light, Lord—more light—more light!' And how was the spirit of prayer compressed and illustrated in these short aspirations!—Could they fail of success? 'If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not; and it *shall be given him.*' James i, 5. Greenham, being asked his judgment of some important matters, answered, 'Sir neither am I able to speak, nor you to hear, *for we have not prayed.* I may indeed talk, and you may answer, as natural men; but we are not prepared to confer as children of God.'"

SPIRITUAL ENJOYMENT.

In our pursuit of the things of this world, we usually prevent enjoyment by expectation. We anticipate our own happiness, and eat out the heart and sweetness of worldly pleasures by delightful forethought of them; so that when we come to possess them they do not answer the expectation, nor satisfy the desires which were raised about them, and they vanish into nothing. But heavenly things are so great, so solid, so durable, so glorious, that we cannot raise our thoughts to an equal height with them. We cannot enlarge our desires beyond a possibility of satisfaction. Our hearts are greater than the world, but God is greater than our hearts, and the happiness which he hath laid up for us is like himself, incomprehensibly great and glorious. Let the thoughts of this raise us above this world, and inspire us with greater thoughts and designs than the care and concernments of this present life.—*Tillotson.*

Effects of the Christian Religion in a prison.—An old and hardened offender, who had suffered severely at Newgate, who came to Weathersfield mad against the whole human race, and whose proud spirit the most severe punishment could not tame, was humbled and rendered obedient and docile by kindness.—He had caused much trouble to the overseers, by his frequent and daring attempts to escape; in one of which he severely wounded his hand. The wound was dressed by the surgeon, and he locked up in his cell. At 12 o'clock the warden, like the good Samaritan, bearing wine and oil, entered his cell. The wretched man, racked with pain, and his eyes swollen with rage, was kindly addressed, the state of his hand inquired into, and relief offered. The features of his face relaxed, tears started from his blood-shot eyes, and he inquired what this treatment meant, when he expected nothing but cold irons and the lash. Mr. Pilsbury replied, "because you are a fallen fellow creature like myself, accountable to the same God, and going with me to the same judgment," and other words of like import. All the terrors of Newgate had not conquered him—this did; and he has since been ranked amongst the most orderly and industrious in the prison. Mr. P. was once asked how he could govern so many men, of the character which convicts bear, rendering them so obedient, cheerful and comparatively happy. He replied, holding up a BIBLE, "I govern them with this." Here is the secret of the excellence of our new prison, and its fruit is apparent. A clergyman belonging to Weathersfield, assured us a few days since, that in the judgment of charity, not less than 20 or 25 of these desperate characters have been not only won over to duty by the kindness they receive, but subdued in the temper of their hearts by the spirit of the gospel.—*Litchfield Co. Post.*

RAIL ROAD.—A Rail Road, 4-1-2 miles in length, has been constructed, from the city of New Orleans to lake Pontchartrain—an event supposed to be of very great importance, as it is expected that much of the trade will now pass up, from the Gulf of Mexico, through the lake, instead of by the river, as formerly. The road is perfectly straight and almost perfectly level—descending but 16 inches in its whole course.

It crosses two swamps—one 3-4 of a mile in length, the other 1-1-2 miles. The bed of the road is on a mound of earth, in some places filled in to the depth of four feet. It is laid on red cypress timber. The rails are of the best English rolled iron, of a new pattern. The road was commenced on the 10th March, 1830, and was opened for passengers on the 24th April, 1831. The greatest difficulty and expense of the road, has been the filling of the swamps, for which purpose there is, in Lower Louisiana, a great scarcity of any kind of materials. The avenue on which the road runs is 150 feet in width, and being perfectly straight, the eye can easily traverse its whole length. Standing on the bank of the Mississippi, you readily see the vessels sailing across the opening at the end of the avenue of trees.—*Rich. Enq.*

There are no less than *thirty-three* periodicals, in the English language published at Calcutta alone.

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